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#### A Disinterested Suggestion to the Campaign Book Makers.

We are kindly permitted to print this morning, in advance of the publication of Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER'S "Democratio Campaign Book," certain passages intended to exhibit protection as the robbery the St. Louis platform says it is in one of those authoritative declarations which Mr. ALTON B. PARKER finds "admirable." We avail ourselves of this permission to a limited extent:

The Republican tariff system is devised, not as falsely claimed, to protect labor, but to enable certain buge corporations, known as trusts, to bleed the American people."

"To claim that a protective tariff does not raise prices is as absurd as to say that ice is hot, or fire is cold, or that a ball is square. A tariff that does not raise prices is not ' protective.' The very object of so-called protection is to enable certain manufacturers to demand and receive higher prices for their products than they could do were their customers free to buy in the cheapest market."

There was printed yesterday a very creditable letter from Mr. ALTON B. PAREER, the candidate, to Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER, the Chief of the Literary text book shall contain "no word that reflects upon the personal honor and integrity of President ROOSEVELT."

We presume that it was PARKER the recipient, and not PARKER the author of this letter, that promptly communicated the same to the newspapers; for the laudable purpose of the letter could have been accomplished quite as effectively without publicity or advertise-

ment of any kind. It is this circumstance that prompts us to suggest that at least as much solicitude ought to be shown both at Esopus and at the headquarters of the Literary Department for the peace of mind and reputation of Judge PARKER's associate on the ticket, Mr. HENRY GASSAWAY been one of uninterrupted drain upon DAVIS, as for the protection of the opposing candidate's fair fame.

Mr. Davis is on record as having proclaimed these views on the protective stariff, somewhat at variance with the foregoing citations from the campaign book which is intended to promote his

If regret very much that I cannot agree with all my Democratic associates. I believe the country needs a tariff, and that it is impossible to have what is known as free trade, or anything near it. In saying this I do not wish to be considered as being what is termed a high tariff man. I am not. But I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenue for the economical and proper expenditures of the protection to our own industries is right and proper. It has been so regarded from the foundation of the Government; It ought to be so now."

tariff. From the organization of the Government down to the present time I find when the tight times or financial panics came that almost universally they came at times of low tariffs, when we were exporting, sending abroad a large amount of the revenue of this country derived from its soil. No country can remain rich and prosperous that has to send abroad to get its manufactured articles. and by paying abroad for manufactured articles it must send money out of the country."

From the earliest day of the Government most of our great and leading statesmen have been for a revenue tartif. with incidental protection. That is the Democratic doctrine as I understand it to be

" If we should cause free trade to-morrow, what would be the result? I think I come within the limit when I say that from one to two million people would be thrown out of employment and perhaps a billion dollars would be sunk in this country And what good would it do? None, compared with the sett and I think it would be wrong in principle.

Do not the remarks of the campaign book on the infamy of the protective tariff really constitute a personal attack upon the Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS? Is it not a gross reflection upon his honor and integrity to assume for an instant that he is willing to profit politically by campaign arguments so utterly opposed to his individual convictions? Is not as much consideration for Mr. DAVIS'S feelings as for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S due from the PARKERS, the candidate at Esopus and the Chief of the Literary Department in West Thirty-fourth street?

Fortunately there is yet time for a further revision of the contents of the forthcoming Parker and Davis campaign text book.

Trouble on the Fishing Banks. A few months ago King EDWARD and President LOUBET got together on terms of cordial relationship. Soon afterward the so-called Anglo-French Treaty was negotiated, although it is not yet ed. It was hoped and believed that standing grounds of international friction in Northern Africa and Newfoundland. The Northern Africa arrangement gives general satisfaction, but the Newfoundland end of the deal proves less acceptable to French interests than ft does to English, and revision may become necessary.

The French colonists of St. Pierr and Miquelon want to fish. If debarred from that industry they must emigrate or starve to death. Newfoundland owns the bait, and, by a law passed about fifteen years ago, prohibited the French fishermen from entering her waters to obtain that important adjunct to fishing excursions, and also prohibited her own people from conveying bait to the French fishers. Naturally, the colonists of St. Pierre and Miquelon object

which they are almost absolutely dependent. Trouble has arisen from time to time, and within the last few days actual collision has occurred between the French and the Newfoundlanders. Newfoundland looks to England for

support in her course, and throws out intimations of closer relations with the United States if that support is not forthcoming. The French inhabitants look to their mother country for protection of their interests and for arrangements which will keep them from starvation. One of the prime causes of the trouble is the fact that France pays a bounty to her fishermen, and the Newfoundlanders are handicapped by it in certain markets of importance. Another irritating feature appears in a very considerable amount of smuggling which centres in the French islands. This illicit industry should be stamped out by an active French and English cooperation. The other and more important difficulty seems capable of adjustment by a full or partial removal of the French bounties in return

for wider opportunities in bait buying. It is probable that the Anglo-French Treaty will undergo reconsideration. It is certainly desirable that this persistent cause of friction in waters in which the people of the United States are only less interested than the principals to the controversy should find a speedy adjustment on a mutually satis-

Why France Is Proud of Indo-China. M. HENRI ROCHEFORT and other Frenchmen who would like to see their Government throw its weight on Russia's side in the present contest are predicting that, should the Russians be driven from Manchuria, Japan will next try to expel the French from Indo-China, over which the Middle Kingdom has claims of suzerainty. The prediction is well calculated to arouse national susceptibilities, for the French people have reason to regard with satisfaction the actual condition and the prospects Department, requesting that the party of their Far Eastern dependency. The reforms that have been carried out in Indo-China within a decade may, without exaggeration, be described as having

effected an administrative, fiscal and

commercial revolution. They consti-

tute one of the most creditable chapters

factory basis.

in French colonial history. The principal author of the change was M. PAUL DOUMER, who for five years was Governor-General of Indo-China. and who is now one of the most influential members of the Chamber of Deputies, regarded, indeed, by many observers as the coming man. Up to 1896. when he was appointed to an office distinguishable only in name from that of a Viceroy, the record of the colony had the mother country. During the eight preceding years France had been called upon to cover deficits in the local budgets, which had brought the total cost of the colony in the thirty-five years that had elapsed since the capture of Saigon to the total of \$150,000,000. So grievously had the colony's affairs been mismanaged that the people had lost confidence in the administration of justice and had

settlement by the courts. In the year 1893 Tonquin was still in a state of disorder, and had to be patrolled Cambodia no regular French administration existed, the protectorate being merely nominal; Laos had only just been acquired; and Cochin-China, the "Mr. President, this country has been always one province in which there was somemost prosperous when we have had a fair and just | thing like an efficient civil government. was beginning to agitate for separation from the rest of the colony. What local trade there was lay almost wholly in the hands of foreigners, while the share of France in the external commerce of the dependency was less than a fifth. Such continued to be the state of things up to the close of 1896, when M. DOUMER entered on his quinquennial term. The programme announced by him comprised the pacification of Tonquin, the improvement of the financial situation of Indo-China so that the colony might be no longer a burden on the mother country, the institution of organized civil administration in all the protector-

ates and the creation of a general government. Every one of these reforms has been carried far toward completion. A legislative council now exists for the whole dependency, which passes a general budget, together with five provincial budgets, and advises the Governor-General with regard to local legislation. Money raised by indirect taxation goes to the general budget, which in 1904 amounted to 65,000,000 francs, while the local budgets, which depend on di-Cochin-China ten millions, to Tonquin ten millions, to Cambodia and Anam five millions each, and to Laos two millions. The most radical changes have been effected in the organization of the colony by the Doumer reforms. The former independence of the local governments has been restricted and the conflicting activities of the five States have been coordinated and unified. The nominal protectorate over Cambodia, Anam and Laos has been converted into a genuine control; many grave abuses have been removed; the administration of justice has been improved, and a better tone prevails throughout the civil convention would remove long service. The colony has been made selfsupporting, the truth being that France, far from having paid anything during the past five years for its support, has received from it upward of 40,000,000 francs, or more than \$8,000,000, by way of military contributions. The value of the colony's external commerce has increased from 162,000,000 francs in 1893 to 400,000,000 francs in 1902. Of these sums the share of France has expanded

> ably lower than it is in any British colony in the tropics. In view of the actual achievement,

from less than a fifth to more than a

third. In the same period the value of

the coasting trade rose from 54,000,000

francs to 156,000,000 francs. It is im-

portant to note that this progress has

been attained although meanwhile the

rate of taxation has been kept consider-

to this obstacle in an industry upon and of the promise which it offers of still more notable success in colonial administration, it is natural that Frenchmen should regard with some anxiety the suggestion that their great dependency may be threatened with foreign interference. We do not believe, however, that there is any solid ground for uneasiness on the subject. The claim of China to suzerainty over the provinces composing Indo-China is a shadowy one, and never rested upon anything more substantial than the occasional payment of tribute. That was a very different thing from her intimate relation to Manchuria, the central province of which was the cradle of her reigning dynasty, while the southern province is almost wholly peopled by Chinese. It is most unlikely that the Pekin Government would even desire the assistance of Japan in an attempt to revive a long lapsed pretension. Moreover, many years must pass before the Japanese navy would be qualified to cope with that of France.

Under the circumstances, France has no more cause to fear any intermeddling with Indo-China on the part of the Japanese than we have in connection with the Philippines.

## The British in Tibet.

It is semi-officially estimated that it has cost somewhere from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the English camel to get his head inside of the Tibetan tent. By the treaty of Lhasa, Tibet is to pay \$500,-000 for her opposition to the entrance of the animal. For the next three years the camel's head is to find a resting place in the Chumbi Valley, a hollow in the Himalayas, and the principal southern portal to that which is no longer "the Forbidden Land."

With a military garrison in occupation of that valley, it will doubtless become imperative to establish a better line of communication than the present route. At the best the way is difficult. Between Sikkim and Chumbi there lies a mountain range which is crossed at Jelep La at an altitude of about 14,000 feet. With an eye to the hoped for advantages from the newly effected treaty, as well as to the necessity for a traversable line of communication with her military outpost, England will doubtless take early steps in the construction of a better road across the mountains. Later on, in ten, twenty or in fifty years, will come extensions until the tourists of days to come will be able to reach Lhasa by means of bullock carts over passable roads along which they may rest and sleep in the dak bungalows now so familiar to travellers in India.

The gateway to Tibet has been opened with far greater ease than seemed possible. No more than the thin end of the wedge of civilization has yet been driven into the country, but the wedge has been started. Although we still know very little about the land, it is no longer in-

accessible. In another generation or two the word "explorer" will be designated as "obsolete" in the lexicons.

# The Tocsin at Last.

The country has to wait a week longer for Judge PARKER's letter of acceptance. practically ceased to submit disputes for but already the "keynote" has been "struck" and the "tocsin sounded." Last week the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART carried comfort to Hoosierdom. The by military columns; in Anam and in brethren gathered around the pie counter. Every heart beat and every hand was stretched out. Bryanites and anti-Bryanites forgot old quarrels. Strong men blubbered as the tables of percentages passed around. There was a grand tableau of reconciliation and harmony. Such was the magic of Mr. TAGGART's presence. To crown the happy scene, a letter from the Hon. JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES, son of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, to the Hon. JOHN W. KERN, Democratic candidate for Governor, was made public, to the wild joy of the Democrats and the terror of the Republicans.

From Washington Mr. VOORHEES views the field and sends the awful word. Like Vesuvius, Mr. VOORHEES is full of "hot stuff." He pours it forth in a sheet of flame. The villages of Indiana see and shudder:

"The trusts, which unfairly and inevitably crowd with selfish and avaricious greed the small trader into outer darkness,' have no more right longer to so exist than has the brutal, maddened and ter rifying mammoth, bearing down, in trumpeting and deadly rage, upon the inoffensive traveller seeking refuge, habitation and substance. A political party that cannot sustain its brief and humble tenure of power without wrecking the unselfish ideals of its country has no longer right to be. The spirit of unrest and rebellion against this sort of thing is more than the muttering of the coming storm. It is the voice of retribution the winds-the tongue of speaking flame-the sound of the gathering hurricane on the distant rect taxes, appropriate respectively to horizon. Heware the bursting of the tempest in its fury! The forked lightning of the people's wrath and of GoD's shall descend upon us in ou sore hour of adversity if we delay longer the correction of the swarming evils about us. This is no time to falter or to hesitate. To the front Action! Forward!

" 'Strike for your alters and your fires

God and your native land! ' This is the good old manner. Above the ineffectual squeak and gibber of the Mugwump squad rises the terrible roar of JAMES PAXTON, a terrifying mammoth, a hurricane, a speaking flame. Like a thousand concentric cyclones he blows and bellows around the despot and usurper in the White House:

"Even CHARLES I., whose head went to the block for similar acts of levying on the people's money at his own pleasure, hardly, in his own tragic and fateful life, affords anything to compare with it." [The pension order.]

Looking at the Philippines sadly, Mr. VOORHEES takes this breathing exer-

" A party that, at the expense of one of the mos cherished rights of the natural human soulright that millions have bled and died for-the right of Magna Charta itself, the bill of priceless human rights-its trial by jury-a party, that, at the expense of this very first principle of inestimable human freedom-the right of appearing for trial of justice. life and liberty before a jury of your peers-will attempt, for the sake of the retention of heedless and unscrupulous power, to deprive a people of their rightful liberties must answer at the high bar of public-of eternal-law and

Yet our little brown brothers have

A more afflicting loss, a peril more sinister confronts the Americans. They can give no more "at homes." The innermost inwards of their privacy, their most sacred domestic sanctuaries, are to be invaded by the myrmidons of des-

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potism: "The destruction of a single support of the lib erty of a free land-of free men and free womenindicates, in the action of the Republican party, s first step toward colonial despotism, that sure forerunner of an invasion of further and similar rights, where it becomes necessary to maintain their grasping power at home. 'At home!' Is the significance of such an expression realized in your heart' Is an Imperialism, arbitrary and despotic, agree able to those who have treasured homes, the pri vacies and privileges of which may at any time be invaded, recklessly and ruthlessly, as the promptings and the instincts of thoughtless, unrestrained and overweening ambition to maintain inflated and corrupt power move its possessors?

" 'At home! ' I am well aware that the meaning of those words, when first used by me, was, simply the political home government-they do mean the political home government, but they mean far more in the threatened danger of imperialistic decree though still issued under the guise of a republic-they mean, 'at your fireside, where sit your daughters, your wives, your growing sons." Look to your private homes-they may come next! Mr. ROOSEVELT, with the sacred symbol of private, clotstered home, can preserve no further the vase of precious cintment in the midst of such odors as have been set a going by the wheels of his and the Republican party ploughing through the mire.

Thus is the fatal menace of despotism brought home to the Democrats of Indiana. It is no time to strike for larger slices of the campaign fund, thicker batches of the "dough." Strike for your altars and your fires! The Constitution and the home are going, going. The hammer is about to fall. Shall it be arrested or shall they be saved and bid in? Shall the mammoth roar of JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES, the Hoosier Bourke Cockran, be roared in vain?

The P. C. C. has undertaken to save the Constitution. The stern eloquence of the Hoosier Bourke Cockran should make millions rally around the home. It is clear that only the election of PAR-KER can prevent brutal satraps and a ruthless soldiery from guzzling bottled beer in the butteries of a free people.

## Seven Dollar a Week Thieves.

A shallow and mistaken, but too prevalent idea of the relation between worldly riches and moral integrity possesses the mind of the gentleman in Waterbury, Conn., who sends this letter:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After read ng your account of the clerk who forged his employer's name to the amount of \$20,000. I began to think. Mr. Employer, evidently a wealthy man, goes off on a pleasure trip to Europe and St. Louis. and leaves a large business in the hands of a nineteen-year-old boy whose pay is \$7 a week. This boy is a 'confidential clerk,' and he is paid \$7

week. " Why under the sun does any sane man plac such temptations in the way of any one he pays so poorly? Had Mr. Employer paid his clerk wages which could be lived on, this thing would never have happened. However, I am glad that Mr. Employer got trimmed, and sincerely hope it will teach many employers a much needed lesson. For the benefit of those who might criticise this letter, and the motive which prompts it. I will say that I worked for \$10 a week myself to begin with until I discovered that I could make a great deal FAIR WAGES. more by working for myself. " WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 17."

The case which drew forth this letter is a particularly poor one to cite in support of the theory that an employee's honesty or his ability to resist temptation is determined by the amount of salary he receives. The clerk is not alleged to have stolen to provide himself of life; it is not alleged that the stipend he received was not ample recompense for the services he performed, or even that he lacked money sufficient for his legitimate wants. He is accused of stealing for the purpose of gratifying

his desire to gamble. Our Waterbury friend is wrong. The size of a man's salary does not determine his moral character.

It may be unkind to look a somewhat ostentatiously magnanimous action in the mouth, but the question arises naturally, Wherein in the life of THEODORE ROOSEVELT could the Democratic press agents find material for an attack upon his 'personal honor and integrity"?

The United States General Appraisers have recognized, officially, the medicinal virtues of dried lizards, which are in high repute among many Celestial residents of this country. HING LUM CHON imported some of the lizards, and Collector STRANA-HAN classified them as a medicinal preparation. HING LUM CHON protested, and carried the case to the Board of General Appraisers. They confirmed the classification, and thus upheld Mr. STRANAHAN'S title as an expert in the Chinese pharmacoparia.

A petition indorsing the nomination of Judge D. CADY PECKHAM of Albany for the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals is being circulated about town and has been signed by the majority of the members of the bar. It is believed that he majority of the members of the bar. receive the nomination at the Democrati ntion, which takes place Wednesday at Sara -Schenettady Guzette.

And Schenectady is only seventeen miles from the centre of the Hon. D. CADY HER-RICK's political and judicial activities.

The Boston Herald reports that the very promising project of growing "Sumatra" tobacco in Connecticut under tents does not appear to be the bright proposition that it was some years ago, when Nutmeg State farmers invested heavily in it; and some of them, it adds, will this year not make enough profit to fill a corncob pipe. There are 5,000 tobacco growers in New England, of whom 3,500 are in Connecticut and 1,200 in Massachusetts. A difficulty with which all New England cultivators have had to contend is the climate. At an annual convention of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association at Hartford some years ago, a practical illustration of the theory that Sumatra tobacco could be profitably grown in New England was given. A small quantity was raised at an experiment farm in Connecticut. In color, size and in the shape of the leaf the tobacco was satisfactory. During the period of growth the tobacco is covered with cloth, made impervious to water, as a protection. The barns in which it is dried are heated with charcoal or wood fires. Connecticut cultivators as well as Con-

necticut inventors believe in the efficacy of trying all things. The testimony of the Herald is not reassuring as to Connecticut tobacco grown under canvas, but if such s project cannot be, and has not been made successful in Connecticut, there is little hope that it can succeed elsewhere in any State where the inventive genius of the merely "lost" what they never have had, | people is less highly developed.

THE MEN AND THE SITUATION. Highly Interesting State Comment Odell, Higgins, Hill and ---.

From the Troy Preva. THE SUN well says that Higgins points "the way to overwhelming and deserved dis-aster." Evidently THE SUN believes the ocracy will have the intelligence to take advantage of the situation by nominating a high class candidate for Governor, If the Democrats should nominate a politician of the Higgins class (and at least one such is openly seeking the nomination, myriads of voters would indignantly exclaim:

A plague o' both your houses! and take to the woods.

From the Utica Observer. The Democrats of New York State may thank the Governor-Chairman for the selection that was made at the convention yeserday. The nomination of Lieutenant-Gov ernor Higgins is one that we may welcome. He enters the canvass wearing the Odell ticket, put forward by Odell, indorsed by Odell, forced upon an unwilling convention by Odell, and besmirched with all the odium he will be the tool, the representative of the be small doubt. Higgins is but a mask for chair. While against the candidate personally there may be less to be said than against his backer, it is nevertheless a fact which will be recognized by the majority of his own party that Higgins is Odell's man, and as such is no better than the discredited Governor-Chairman.

From the Albany Times Union The great mistake of Senator Hill is that he has played the political game too fine. Indulging it as his only passion, playing it as his only pastime, and, after the law, making it the great work of his life, he has been constantly in the whirligig of politics. This has meant ever working at some political situation, ever tinkering at some fence or Mr. Hill into specific political squabbles too small for such a big man to notice. characteristic has often made Mr. Hill mis-understood, placed him in a false light and made him more enemies than friends

From the Buffalo Courier Mr. Hill's political methods resemble those of a master of chess. He seems to be able to foresee the most remote consequences of every move upon the board, and this has tendency sometimes to make him hesitate long before committing himself. He is bes satisfied if he can create a situation that will leave several courses open to him. He has scores of irons in the fire. Many of them he is never able to use, but he is patient, and when his time comes his opponent is likely to be surprised by one unexpected develop ment that it is impossible to meet or som sudden revelation that cannot be answered.

From the Binghamton Press A majority of the Republicans in this part of the State, as well as in Kings and other counties, would have preferred the nomination of Mr. Woodruff; but in politics as in most other things, not everybody can have his own way, and Republicans hereabouts generally will hope that the wisdom of the choice of yesterday will be vindicated by the results at the polls.

From the Rochester Herald. Mr. Higgins, Republican nominee for Governor, is a respectable mediocrity—unortunately for himself a man of fair characer needed by Governor-Chairman Odell i his "business." He has attained his political growth at Albany, simultaneously with the growth of the complicated scheme of graft which makes the Republican organization such a stench in the nostrils of honest citizens willing to look complacently the other way while his friends have stuffed their pockets at the expense of the people. Removed by locality, and perhaps by principle, from the temptations of the barge canal swindle, he permits himself to be made the creature of a gang whose political existence hange upon the possibility of further deluding th eople thereupon. Preferring the retail to the wholesale grocery business, there is no imputation that he has any direct connection

State institutions. Everybody who knows anything about the state of affairs at Albany knows that no man could have had Governor-Chairman Odell's support at the convention without hi ing himself to retain the Governor-Chairman's man as head of the canal swindle, just as everybody knows that no man could have been nominated without first agreeing to permit the regular flow of groceries from Newburg to the prisons and asylums

Higgins comes before the people tarred with the Odell brush. Those who like Odell and approve his grafting methods will vote for him. Those who don't must vote against

From the Troy Record. While the nominations made by the Repub-lican State convention fall short of the strength planned for when Elihu Root was under consideration for the Governorship, it is cult to find positive fault with them. Mr. Higgins ranks as a safe and conservative party man and statesman, but not as man of surpassingly brilliant qualifi-cations. His is not the style that focused attention and makes his personality one of the chief factors in a contest. He has to be well known to be appreciated, and to that extent falls short of exactly meeting the requirements of a campaign in which it is desired to both hold the party vote and to win resh converts. He has been a part of the State Government for several years, and that Government rather than the candidate will be the issue of the campaign.

From the Albany Argus. On Feb. 5, 1902, as State Senator, Frank W. Higgins voted "aye," on the passage of the Odell-Brackett lunacy bill, which legislated out of office the local boards of managers of State hospitals for the insane

On March 20, 1902, Senator Higgins voted "aye" on the Odell-Ellsworth charities which created the office of State fiscal supervisor of charities.

These were the two pieces of legislation

commonly known as the "Groceries bills;" they gave to Gov. Odell complete power of control over the State hospitals and chari-table institutions, a control which he coveted political and business reasons. These bills were bitterly opposed by the organized philanthropic and charitable societies throughout the State. Their enactment perfected those politico-business arrangements comknown as Odellism, greceries, and graft.

Senator Higgins not only voted for the Groceries bills, but he actively aided in effecting their passage, and, as chairman of the Senate finance committee, consented to increase the salary to be paid the fiscal superlate Senator Ellsworth humorously explained. "that we may be able to get a great big man, for the place." Odell them appointed as fiscal supervisor that great big man. Harry Hamilton Bender, collector of camboodle for the Barnes machine of Albany county.

Fully knowing (as he must have known the public record and true character of Gov Odell, Senator Higgins was willing to run for Lieutenant-Governor with Odell two years ago, defend him on the stump, and lend his personal good repute to Odell's fortunes. As Senator, or as Lieutenant-Governor, he has never uttered one word of protest again for and defended the Groceries bills.

Clearly, the Chairman-Governor will continue to run things not only in the State machine, but in the Executive Chamber, should the voters elect the candidate Odell has selected to complete the humiliation of poor

From the Schenectady Gazette.
Higgins Is one of the weakest candidates the Republicans had on their list, and a factional fight brought him to the fore. As to the others on the ticket, it is evident that various county delegations have been paci-

fied by the selections made rather than any being paid to fitness for office And right here let it be said that if the Demograts next week fail to nominate a ticket that is not at least 100 per cent. stronger in every nook and corner of it, they will make a blunder that may endanger the national ticket. There are plenty of Democrats in

this State who are 100 per cent, stronger as the Republican ticket. It is the duty of the Democratic managers and delegates to hunt out these men, and once agreed upon, nomi-

From the Syracuse Telegram.

Odell has cast the die for Republicanism in New York, and the disa strous result is fore-ordained. The revolt against Odell, his treachery, his selfishness and his corrupt associations is widespread. It infects not only independent Republicans, but also thou-sands of dyed in the wool Republicans. Odell has proved an offender against political decency as well as against honesty in the public service. Good citizens detest Odell because he has conducted the affairs of State lines which invite suspicion. They despise his associations with the lobby Albany. He is a millionaire of sudden stamp. They ask the question, "Where did he get it? The fair play politicians are aroused against Platt in the back and he betrayed Woodruf The means by which he established his selfish leadership by undermining and then humiliating Platt, the man who created him as a political factor, are well known. That he dealt with Woodruff in the convention at Saratoga in a foul manner is equally true, ruff that he would keep his hands off permit an open convention. He said he would not use his power as Governor and as chairman of the Republican State committee to force a nomination for Governor. To preserve harmony in a Presidential year Mr. Woodruff in turn agreed not to make a fight for delegates. While Woodruff kept his Odell secretly and treacherously plotted to prevent his nomination, as he had previously plotted to wrest the leadership of the organization from Platt. When he had so fixed his fences that it seemed Woodruff would not be nominated he threw off his

mask of hypocrisy and deceit. There is nothing possible in this campaign that can eliminate Odell as the supreme issue. Should he fade from the scene before the ink with which these words are penned grows cold he would still have done enough to assure his party's defeat in the coming election. Odell's malign influence will survive at least

through the present campaign.

His party has but one way to destroy Odell's leadership. It must defeat at the polls the State ticket which he has named and branded with his trademark Thousands of Repubicans will aid Democrate in rescuing New York State from the Odell clutch of political and civic leprosy. Democrats have only to name a strong State ticket at Saratoga next

### WAKE UP, UNCLE SAM! Germany Close Behind Us in Increase of

Manufactured Exports Since 1880. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Atten tion has been called recently to the fact that hough our exports as a whole have not by any means increased as rapidly as our urces and facilities warrant, even without an American merchant marine, yet our exports of manufacture have made remarkable gains, particularly since July, 1897.

Compared with exports of a similar class by the three other great manufacturing nations, our lead in volume and percentage of increase in the past twenty-three years s enormous. Figures just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics prove this. Here they

are, quoting round millions of dollars only: 1890. 1808. United States..\$102,000,000 7\$453,000,000 780,000,000 UnitedKingdom 864,000,000 1.543,000,000 Increase 178,000,000 France. ..... \$39,000,000 408,000,000

The percentages of increase are: ermany ......

Inited Kingdom ...... It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that Cermany's great strides in export of manufactures dates from 1880, when, at the instance of that far-seeing statesman, Prince Bismarck, she adopted 1880, when, at the instance of that far-seeing statesman, Prince Bismarck, she adopted the policy of protection. In volume of inthat the assimilation of mineral elements free-trade England's increase, in spite of her magnificent merchant marine, is \$172,000.00

magnificent merchant marine, is \$172,000.000 short of ours. France's showing is poor, her increase being barely proportionate to natural increase in population.

The American increase of three and one-half fold in these exports is asplendid achievement. It is estimated that \$4,000,000,000 worth of manufactures enter into international commerce. Of this total the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France supply about \$2,780,000,000 worth.

While rejoicing over our lead, we must bear in mind that Germany came within only \$30,000,000 of equalling our \$350,000,000 increase. Her larger number of world sales agents, and better trained ones at that, and her far larger oceangoing marine, together with her protective tariff, will very soon put us in second place as to volume of increase, nnless, as the Prince of Wales said to England, we "wake up."

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 17.

Democracy's Most Efficient Ally. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Having lately cursed David. I would suggest that your next subfect be Benjamin, Democracy's most efficient ally

"Ben" makes "Dave," "Tom," "Gus," "Bill" and Arthur P. look like 50 cents, when it comes to aiding Judge Parker From the Book Monthly.

From the Book Monthly.

Few people realize how short the life of an average book is, and how much shorter it is getting. Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost dead as mutton in three months. This is almost as noticeable in general literature as in fiction.

Caleb's Proverb. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day Sun, the saying, "Sonsy cow, sonsy calf," is at tributed to Caleb Balderstone. My recollection is that the proverte, as used by C. B., reads: "Gaw sie cow, gawsie calf."

B. Ross. BROOKLYN, Sept. 18.

Omar on the Pashion News. From the Chicago Tribune.

I saw a Woman go, with Fretful Prown, To choose her Winter Habit, Frock, or "what Color shall it be?" they asked. "O, make it any Color, so it's Brown."

'Tis Fashion sets with Pitfall and with Gin This Path of Style the women wander in. 'Tis Fashion says: "Last Year I made you Plump This Year I think you'd better all be Thin."

From Paris come Creations full of Curves, With Lace that sways in feecy Swiris and Swerve Go, look; ask not the value of the Things—The Price is sure to get upon your Nerves. The Leg-of mutton Sleeve—this is a Hint— Is coming back in a terrific Sprint. It will be served to those of Proper Taste Who can supply the Sauce coined in the Mins

V.
The summons goes again for Fashion's Feast;
It opes the Purses of the Great and Least—
And, O, Pressmakers who sewed Yesterday
To-day design, and call themselves "Modiste."

VI.
In Bonnets you may see the maker's Wile,
And trace an Undercurrent deep with Guile—
The Most important piece of News is this:
"The Hat you bought last Spring is out of Style!

VII.

The styles of Grandma's Time are now displayed.
And Woman in that Garb shall be arrayed.
She will be Qualint—and Her drass shall be Dear
But Grandma's Dresses Grandma always madel.

VIII.
Full thirty yards of Stuff to make a Skirt!
How many Husbands will this edict hurt?
When one has Bought and Paid for all of this,
Will he have Coin enough to buy a Shirt? And so—and so of Bodice, Skirt and Sleeve,
Of Hat and Cloak and Style and Fit and Weave
The Wemen talk. How much resulted from
The Apple Appetite of Mother Eve! THE CZAR'S UKASE ON THE JEWS. Deceptive Document Legalizing Pas Injustice.

From the Jewish Chronicle The new ukase in favor of the Jews, in which apparently important concessions are made as to their residence and trading, must not be regarded of any value to the persecuted Jews of Russia, or as affording any relaxa-tion of the Ignatieff May laws. The ukase is, in fact, only a ruse to secure the support of Jewish financiers on the Continent to the flotation of the huge Russian war loan about to be issued. Under the provisions of the new ukase the only Jews who will be allowed to settle or to rent premises outside the towns, that is to say in the agricultural districts the pale, will be merchants of the first guild and post guild working artisans, and discharged soldiers and Jews who have passed a course of higher education. All these categories would constitute an insignificant pro-portion of the whole Jewish population, and would comprise just those who, from their position as merchants, artisans, graduates and retired soldiers, would not desire to engage in rustic pursuits or to reside in the country districts. The millions of Jews who were driven by the May laws from the villages and hamlets of the pale into its crowder towns and cities, and deprived of the land which they had cultivated all their lives, re main untouched by this delusive ukase.

As to the extension of the rights of trading

conferred by the new law, it is difficult to see

who will derive benefit from the supposed extension, or, indeed, whether any extension is intended. Jews "who possess a liberal higher education" (presumably graduates) are not very numerous, seeing that for about fifteen years no university or high school has been allowed to have more than 8 per cent, of Jaw ish students, and seeing that lately many of these centres of learning have been closed these centres of learning have been closed as suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Moreover, graduates are not likely to be anx ious to "carry on business." As far as one can understand the complicated new regulation, a few exceptional first guild merchants of long standing may set up a business in any part of the empire outside the pale, and the same privilege is to be extended to Jews now serving in the army of the Far East. There is a grim irony in this last concession, for if the Jewish soldiers survive this terrible war, they must serve till the close of the campaign, and if they perish the ukase will not be of great service to them. Jewish merchants of the first and second guild are to have the right of visiting all towns for business as long as they do not stay more than three months in any one place. This right members of the first guild always had, subject to police regulations, and those of the second guild could always obtain the right by administering the usual bribes. But, whatever may be the practical effect of the ukase, it must be observed that applying as it does, solely to very limited classes of Jews, merchants of the first and second guilds, graduates, counsellors of commerce, and manufacturers, and soldiers still serving in the Far East, that effect, if any, will never touch the great mass of our Russian coreligionists—the four or five millions who have for the past twenty-three years been unable to do business outside the pale of settlement, and even there been subjected to all the persecutions resulting from the May laws.

The last paragraph of the ukase is a theough specimen of Russian lawgiving, for it renders nugatory all that precedes it. It seems to have been added by some official who thought the concessions in the body of the ukase dangerously liberal, for it legalizes and maintains in force all orders heretofore made by the central courts which prevented the free movement of the Jews, even should they have been issued lilegalily. In other words, the new ukase is to be without pr as suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Moreover, graduates are not likely to be

From American Gerdening.

Will the doctor of the future, instead of prescribing some unpleasant drug, order as course of medicated vegetables? This may be the result of the present attempts to cultivate plan taining abnormal quantities of certain m substances. It is well known that the these are partaken in the form of facel. In the past, if the body needed an excess of true, is heen supplied by tinctures taken through, glass tubes. The modern idea is to supply this want by such vegetables as medicated spinach. Exercise in with plants grown in soil excellent by by such vegetables as medicated spinach. Experiments with plants grown in soil excised by hydrate of iron proved that they contained a much larger percentage of iron than those grown in natural soil. This opens a whole vista of interesting possibilities. The iron, the potash, the manganese, the nitrogen needed by the system can be supplied more effectively and more palatably through vegetables than through medicines. Aiready many vegetables are known to have custive properties. Celexy is generally held to be good for rheumatism and nervous disorders: lettuce for insomnia; peanuts for indigestion; entended for the liver; blackberries for distributa, and appear for nervous dyspepsia and rheumatism. Certified milk, with its stated proportion of fat, sugar and sollds, would have seemed improbable some years ago. Will the future see certified vegetables?

The Advance of the Broad "A." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We came in the golden days of '49 from the heart of New England, as teachers, and supposed ourselves persect in many things, especially vowels and consonants. What was our amazement to hear a lady addressed as "M'am," the "a" as short as piecrust on the Green Mountains. We pronounced "Kes, marm," as broad as the English Channel; but everybody in the city flattened the "a" as flat as a pancale— and we acquiesced—we had to—but I know at least one lady from Maine who has never failen from grace, and is now quite happy and in stris with land, as teachers, and supposed ourselves perfe grace, and is now quite happy and in style with that same broad "a."

As soon as all our folks get quite perfect in this New England orthodoxy, the dite, we may be sure, scorning us commoners, and especially our "val-gar" speech, will advance a few points and speak

A young lady from Galveston, a de ours, visiting us not long age, spoke of her "paw" and her "maw," and we answered in the same style and culture. That is only common politeness. Was it President Arthur who drank out of his finger bowl to spare the feelings of a Congressman whad done the same thing?

H. H. CARPENTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Telepathy and Wireless Telegraphy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Sir: Mr. Goldwin Smith makes the assertion that 'in the case of wire-less telegraphy there is a known medium. In the case of telepathy no medium is known, nor does case of telepathy no medium is known, not does the existence of a medium seem possible. Telepathy is closely allied to wireless telegraphy, being but another mode of intercommunication by means of an invisible agency. As in wireless telegraphy, so in sciepathy, this invisible medium is ether

In its ultimate analysis thought is a purely mechanical function, and, given the requisite molecular brain disturbance in the person transmitting as idea, the proper attitude of mental receptivity is the recipient, and the medium, or, in other words the accommodating ether waves, we have all the necessary conditions for thought transmi

COFFER HILL, Tenn., Sept. 10. EVELTE CARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Bully for you or rather the editorial published in this morning's Sun headed "Governor Peabody." THE SUN is the first metropolitan paper to take up the cause of right for Colorado. I am a poor man, and lived in Colorado twenty-two years previous to February. 1908. I am fully informed as to the conditions existing there. ov. Peabody has done more to "redeem Colorado" than any other factor. Should Roosevelt and Peabody carry Colorado in November that State will offer better opportunities for capital than any other State in the Union.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 18.

A COLORADAN.

Trade Note.

From the Utica Observer,

If the Republican State ticket is elected, the grocery business will have to be divided between Newburg and Olean. Higgins has three grocery stores in Olean. We can't get away from the grocery trade while the Odell crowd is in control.